

KARAVAYEV, Valentin Valentinovich; KAPTANOVSKAYA, Aleksandra Mikhaylovna;
LIVSHITS, Roman Zinov'yevich; BEDERSKOVA, N.N., red.; TIMOFAYEVA,
N.V., tekhn. red.

[Settlement of labor disputes; a commentary] Razresheniye trudovykh
sporov; kommentarii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo iurid.lit-ry, 1960. 222 p.
(Labor disputes) (MIRA 14:6)

BEDERSON, A.M., glavnyy inzhener.

Efficiency in skidding of trees with crowns. Mekh.trud.rab. 7 no.7:11-
14 JI '53. (MIRA 6:7)

1. Kombinat Molotovles. (Lumbering)

KAMASHEV, I.K.; FILICHKIN, G.L.; BEDERSON, A.M., red.; SUVORINA,
T.M., red.; NEUDAKINA, N.G., ~~tskin, red.~~

[Economics of the lumbering industry] Voprosy ekonomiki
lesnoi promyshlennosti; sbornik statei. Perm', Permskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 176 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Perm Province--Lumbering)
(Perm Province--Wood & using industries)

BEDESINSKY, B.

"Complexometric titration (chelatomerty). XXVII. Naphthol Violet, a new simple complexometric indicator."

p. 1579 (Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications. Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 22, no. 5, Oct. 1957

85859

S/048/59/023/012/003/009
B006/B060

24.6810
AUTHORS: Bedesku, A., Mitrofanov, K. P., Sorokin, A. A., Shpinel', V.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the Te^{131}_{79} Decay Scheme ($T_{1/2} = 30$ Hours)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol. 23, No. 12, pp. 1434 - 1444

TEXT: The knowledge, how far the neutron levels $3s_{1/2}$, $1h_{11/2}$, and $2d_{3/2}$ are occupied in a number of iodine isotopes, plays an important part in nuclear shell theory. According to it the authors investigated thoroughly the decay scheme of $^{131}_{79}\text{Te}$, of which β -decay excites the levels of the isotope $^{131}_{53}\text{J}$. The specimen was prepared by bombardment of highly purified metallic Te with thermal neutrons. For Te^{130} , occurring with an abundance of 34.49% in the natural isotopic mixture, a (n, γ) -reaction was initiated producing simultaneously two Te^{131} isomers: one with a half-life of 30 h (activation cross-section < 8 mb) and another with a half-life of

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25 min (0.22 b). After the establishment of an equilibrium between both isomers and after the total decay of the 25 min - Te^{131} created directly by the (n, γ) process, the specimen was dissolved in concentrated nitric acid. The J^{131} , created by Te^{131} decay, was extracted by carbon tetrachloride. Tellurium dioxide served as source with low specific activity due to the small activation cross-section of the 30 h - Te^{131} . The γ -spectrum of this specimen purified of iodine, was measured by a scintillation γ -spectrometer. The measurements took several days because the contribution of the long-lived Te-isotopes and of other impurities had to be estimated. Fig. 1 shows a section of the Te^{131} -spectrum (energy range 500 - 1,400 kev) and Fig. 2 shows the same for the range of 700 - 2,400 kev. Data on the relative intensities of the lines are shown in Table 1 (related to the intensity of the 780 kev line - 100). Transitions with 2.2 and 1.85 Mev were found, and instead of the 1.15 Mev transition (Ref. 6) two with 1.12 and 1.20 Mev were found. A telescope with smaller solid angle was applied to the investigation of the hard region of the spectrum, and the transitions with 1.6, 1.85, and 2.2 Mev

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were found to correspond to transitions and do not occur by superpositions. Fig. 3 shows the spectrum of the conversion electrons in the range of 600 - 1,300 kev, the L- and K-photopeaks corresponding to γ -transitions with 780, 850, 925, 1140, and 1220 kev. Further the β - γ - and the γ - γ -coincidence spectra were investigated. Fig. 4 shows the block diagram of the equipment applied to the measurement of the so-called "summing coincidences". The spectrum of γ -rays accompanied by β -particles is shown in Fig. 5 for $E_{\beta} > 1$ Mev and in Fig. 6 for $E_{\beta} > 1.4$ Mev. The best noticeable peak is at 147 kev; it is assumed that this peak corresponds to the first

excited level of J^{131} . Further details of the γ - β -coincidence spectrum are to be seen in Figs. 7 and 8. Figs. 9, 10, and 11 show the weak part of the γ -spectrum in coincidence with 780 kev γ -rays, the spectrum of the "summing coincidences" ($E_{\text{sum}} = 770$ kev) and the part of the electron con-

version spectrum of Te^{131} with the 780 and 850 kev lines. The 780 kev transition ends in the ground state of $_{53}^{131}\text{J}_{78}$. For both these aforementioned lines the multipolarities E1 and E2 are assumed, and the internal
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conversion coefficients for these lines are given (theoretical and experimental data) in Table 2. Finally particulars with reference to the proposed decay scheme (Fig. 12) and the complete results of investigations are discussed. According to the shell model $1g_{7/2}$ is regarded as the ground state and $2d_{5/2}$ as the first excited level (147 kev). Fig. 13 illustrates the level distance $2d_{5/2} - 1g_{7/2}$ for different iodine isotopes as a function of the even neutron number. The authors thank Yu. M. Ukrainskiy, N. P. Rudenko, O. M. Kalinkina, as well as L.P.Sorokina and V. V. Skvortsov, students of the Physics Department of Moscow State University, for their assistance. There are 13 figures, 2 tables, and 24 references: 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki
Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

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21 (8)

AUTHORS:

~~Radetsky, A. A.~~ Mitrofanov, K. P.,
Sorokin, A. A., Shpinel', V. S.

SOV/56-37-1-55/64

TITLE:

The Decay of Te^{131} ($T_{1/2} = 30$ hours) (Raspad Te^{131} ($T_{1/2} = 30$ chas))

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 314 - 315 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Te^{131} -decay has already been investigated in a number of papers, and in reference 3 also a decay scheme, basing upon the energy equilibrium in β - and γ -transitions was published. The authors of the present "Letter to the Editor" have set up an exact scheme of the lower levels of J^{131} (excited in the decay of the isomer Te^{131}) for which purpose a number of new data concerning the γ -transitions in Te^{131} were used. The investigations were carried out in a magnetic lens spectrometer and a scintillation spectrometer connected in coincidence. The Te^{131} -source was obtained by the irradiation of metallic tellurium of high chemical purity by slow neutrons. The measured γ -intensities at the en-

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The Decay of Te^{131} ($T_{1/2} = 30$ hours)

SOV/56-37-1-55/64

ergies 780, 850, 925, 1140, 1220, 1600, 1850 and 2200 kev amounted to 100, 40, 15, 35, 25, 5, 2, 0.5 % in the same order. The transitions 80, 100, 147, 240, 330, 440 and 590 kev were found both in single spectra and in the spectra of $\beta\gamma$ - and $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidences; (147 kev - first excited state of J^{131} , 780 kev - ground state). Table 2 shows the results obtained by determining the conversion coefficients onto the K-shell:

E_γ [kev]	$\alpha_k^{\text{exp}} \cdot 10^3$	$\alpha_k^{\text{theor}} \cdot 10^3$			Identification
		E1	E2	M1	
780	0.8 ± 0.2	0.84	2.3	3.0	E1
850	1.6 ± 0.6	0.71	1.9	2.5	E2 (+ M1)
147	260 ± 50	-	330	220	M1 + E2

The life-time of the 147 kev level was determined as amounting to $T_{1/2} = (8 \pm 1) \cdot 10^{-10}$ sec., which is in good agreement with reference 5. The decay scheme of T^{131} found by the authors is

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The Decay of Te^{131} ($T_{1/2} = 30$ hours)

SOV/56-37-1-55/64

shown by a figure. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

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BEDESKU, A. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Study of the diagram of disintegration of ¹³¹I (T_{1/2} = 30 hours) ^{Secondary} radioactive isotope." Mos, 1960 (Min of Higher and Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos State Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Univ im M. V. Lomonosov. Sci Res Inst of Nuclear Physics). (KL, 1-61, 179)

S/048/60/024/012/009/011
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Sorokin, A. A., Bedesku, A., Klimentovskaya, M. V.,
Kryukova, L. N., Mitrofanov, K. P., Murav'yeva, V. V.,
Rybakov, V. N., Chandra, G., and Shpinel', V. S.

TITLE: Study of the Decay of $^{118}_{27}\text{Te}$ and $^{119}_{27}\text{Te}$ and the Level Scheme
of $^{119}_{27}\text{Sb}$

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 1484-1491 ✓

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 10th All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which was held in Moscow from January 19 to January 27, 1960. The neutron-deficient tellurium isotopes were obtained by a one and a half hours' irradiation with 660-Mev protons at OIYal (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research). The tellurium was chemically separated 1-2 days after irradiation. The measurements of the γ -spectrum and the γ - γ coincidences were carried out by means of a scintillation spectrometer. The β - γ coincidences were measured by means of a β -spectro-

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Study of the Decay of Te^{118} and Te^{119} and
the Level Scheme of Sb^{119}

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meter, which was connected with a coincidence circuit with a γ -spectrometer. The β^+ spectrum of Te^{118} consists essentially of a component with its upper edge at 2700 ± 50 kev. As shown by an exact investigation, this β^+ -spectrum is furnished by the isotope Sb^{118} , which is in equilibrium with Te^{118} . On the basis of these results, the authors assume that the Te^{118} and Sb^{118} decay mainly into the ground state of the daughter nuclei. For the ground state of Sn^{118} , 0^+ , and for the initial state of Sb^{118} , 0^+ or 1^+ is given. 6.1 ± 0.1 days are given as the half-life of Te^{118} . From investigations carried out with the scintillation- γ -spectrometer, in which Sb^{118} , Te^{121} , and Te^{123} were detected, the authors are able to state that all γ -transitions having a half-life of 4.75 days are related to the decay of Te^{119} . They are transitions between the Sb^{119} levels. From a thorough study of these lines and the angular correlation of the γ -radiation, the authors were able to set up the decay scheme of Te^{119} shown in Fig. 4. Finally,

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Study of the Decay of Te^{118} and Te^{119} and
the Level Scheme of Sb^{119}

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the authors deal with the Te^{119} isomers. They arrive at the conclusion that the isomer of Te^{119} with a half-life of 4.75 days is an excited isomeric state with the spin $11/2^-$ and that the state of Te^{119} with a half-life of 12 hours is the ground state. The authors thank V.N. Mekhedov for producing the source, and L. Vasina, B. A. Komissarova, and Chzhen Tazun-shuan, students of physics at MGU, for carrying out measurements and evaluating experimental results. There are 10 figures and 14 references, 10 Soviet, 3 US, and 1 Dutch.

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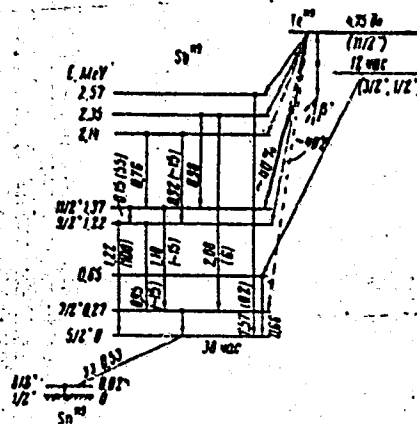


Рис. 4. Схема распада ^{119}Ge . В скобках приведены относительные интенсивности γ -переходов

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BEDESKU, A.; KALINKINA, O.M.; SOROKIN, A.A.; FORAFONTOV, N.V.;
SHPINEL', V.S.

Decay scheme of $\text{Te}^{131\text{m}}$. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.1:91-100
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Tellurium—Decay)

137-58-6-11940

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bedesku, R., Vanchi, G.

TITLE: On the Continuous Cyanidation of Gold-bearing Ores (K voprosu o nepreryvnom tsianirovanii zolotosoderzhashchikh rud)

PERIODICAL: Zh. metallurgii, 1956, Vol 1, pp 115-120

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the gold in the deposits of the Rumanian People's Republic is found in a great diversity of forms, all the standard methods of treating Au ores, including cyanidation, are employed in extracting it. It is found that when this process is employed the ores leaving the plant have had inadequate treatment. Mathematical calculations are used to investigate the causes of these losses and to demonstrate the advantage of using a large number of small tanks.

L.S.

1. Gold ores--Processing
2. Cyanides--Applications
3. Industrial plants--Performance
4. Mathematics--Applications

Card 1/1

BEDEV, V.V.

"Surface water resources of areas of development of virgin and
long-fallow lands" edited by V.A.Uryvaev. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.6:59-61 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Water supply)

ART. BEDEV, Yu. P.; BEDEVI, O. Ye.; EL'-NADI, L. M.; DARVISH, D.A. Ye.; SOROKIN, P. V. ✓

"Energy Levels of the Nucleus Si^{28} ."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22
Feb 64.

KhFTI (Ukrainian Physico Technical Inst, Khar'kov)

ANTUF'YEV, Yu.P.: BEDEVI, O. Ysa. [Badawy, O.E.]; EL'-NADI, L.M.;
DARVISH, D.A. Ya. [Darwish, D.A.E.]; SOROKIN, P.V.

Energy levels of the Si^{28} nucleus. Izv. SN SSSR. Ser. fiz.
28 no.7:1156-1159 JI '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Otdeleniye yadernoy fiziki Atomnoy komissii Ob'yedinennoy
Arabskoy Respubliki, Yegipet, Kair, i Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy
institut AN UkrSSR.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-7
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications--Chemical and technological aspects*
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 18417
 AUTHOR : Sinbawi, H. A., Orphy, K., and Bedewi, F.
 INST. : Not given
 TITLE : The Concentration of Low-grade Egyptian Graphite
 ORIG. PUB. : Rudy, 7, No 6, 206-208 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : The authors have studied the concentration by flotation methods of low-quality graphite (composition in wt %: C 19.2, SiO₂ 39, CaCO₃ 32.2, Fe₂O₃ 5.5). The effect of the fineness of grinding on the yield of concentrate has been studied with 500-gm samples of which 55, 65, 75, 78, 80, and 83% pass through a sieve with openings of 0.074 mm diam. The flotation time was 10 min. Best results were obtained with fractions 78 and 80% of the particles in which pass through the above-
 CARD: 1/3 * of the nuclear industry 237 "

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	H-5
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. SOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No.	18417
AUTHOR	:		
INST.	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	tion does not improve the yield. The repeated flotation of concentrate containing 55% C gives a product containing 63.6% C. This product was ground and mixed with a small amount of mineral oil; water was used as the medium in the flotation which gave a concentrate containing up to 85% C. V. Berenfel'd	
CARD:	3/3	238	

KOHEGYI, Imre; BEDI, Gyula

Relationship between the alcohol consumption and morbidity of
coal miners. Pecsí must szeml 6 no.4:15-18 0-D '61.

KOHEGYI, Imre, Dr., uzem orvos; BEDI, Gyula, Dr., orvosi laborans

Correlations between alcohol consumption, frequency of injuries and work absenteeism of miners. Bany lap 94 no.12:838-842 D '61.

1. Pecs. Szénbányászati Trószta üzemegezessegugyi szolgalata (for Kohegyi). 2. Pecs. Orvostudományi Egyetem Közgegeszsegtani Intezete, Pecs (for Bedi).

KOHEGYI, Imre; BEDI, Gyula; HORVAI, Adam; JARAI, Istvanne; KUN, Lajos

Accidents in coal mining. Pecs musz szeml 8 no. 1:5-11
Ja-Mr '63.

1. Public Health Institute, Pecs Medical University, and
Factory Health Service, Pecs Coal Mining Trust.

BEDI, Judit, dr.; KRALL, Geza, dr.

The significance of smoking in the development of hypertensive encephalopathy. *Nepegeszegugy* 44 no.2:58-60 F '63.

1. Közlemeny az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet korelettani osztalyarol.

(SMOKING)

(HYPERTENSION)

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS)

L 2743-66 ENT(m)/ENF(t)/ENF(b) DIAMP/LJP(c) CD/CG
 ACCESSION NR: AP5024328

UR/0367/65/002/002/0204/0210

AUTHOR: Basina, A. S.;
Morozov, V. A.; Novgorodov, A. F.

Bedike, T.; Gromov, K. Ya.; Dzhelepov, B. S.

TITLE: γ -Rays from Tu^{164} . The O^+ -level in Er^{164}

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 204-210

TOPIC TAGS: thulium, erbium, radioisotope, gamma ray, radioactive decay scheme

ABSTRACT: The coefficients of internal conversion are found for several transitions in Er^{164} by comparison of the experimentally determined relative intensities of γ -rays from Tu^{164} with the intensities of conversion lines given in the literature. The method of isotope separation is briefly described. A γ -scintillation spectrometer with a 40×40 mm thallium-activated sodium iodide crystal was used for measuring the γ -spectrum. The measurements were begun approximately six minutes after separation of the Tu . The spectrum was graphically analyzed to determine the relative intensities of the γ -rays. The results are tabulated for energies from 500 to 2500 kev and compared with data in the literature on the spectrum of conversion electrons in this energy region. The decay scheme for Tu^{164} is

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L 2743-56

ACCESSION NR: AP5024328

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briefly discussed (see fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The experiment shows that the multipole order of the 773 kev transition is E2 with possibly a slight admixture of M1 (no more than 20% M1). It is assumed that the 1248 kev transition belongs to the $0^+ - 0^+$ category. In this case, the 1157 kev transition from the 1248 kev level to the first excitation level of the ground state rotational band should be an E2 transition. It is found that the γ -vibrational level (2^+) in Er^{164} has an energy of 862 kev. The 0^+ level observed at 1248 kev may be the first level in the β -vibrational band in Er^{164} . This value agrees well with the theoretically calculated value of ~ 1.3 Mev. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

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NOTES:

3/04/2020/024/012/010/011
2019/2036

21412

Nezlovich, E. Ye., Plush, V. V., Kulakov, I. I.
Mikhlin, N. K., and Bodine, T.

PHOTOGRAPHICALLY

Investitsiya Akademii Nauk SSSR. Seriya Fizikochemiya. 1960, Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 1492-1501

TEXT. The present paper was read at the 1968 All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which was held in Moscow from January 19 to January 27, 1968. The authors studied the lifetimes of the first excited level (81 keV) of the K^{166}m nucleus and of the 116, 135, and 473 keV levels of the K^{166}m nucleus. With a double magnetic solenoid, spectrometer the solenoid was used in the form of a super electrode - a cold super electrode - laser electron was used to excite the internal conversion electrons and γ the decay electrons. The double magnetic solenoid

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spectrometer a combination of two magnetic spectrometers at sectors separated by an improved focusing, in which the magnetic field was set almost independently. The steady state of an 0.1-keV state of the $3f$ - π -excited atom of the $1d_{5/2}$ - $4f$ transition was observed by calculating the coincidences of the K -electrons from the $1d_{5/2}$ - $4f$ transition and the K -electrons from the $3f$ - π transition. The lifetime of the first excited state (2^1P) was found to be $1.69 \pm 0.02 \times 10^{-12}$ sec. On the basis of the transmission release $2^1P \rightarrow 1d_{5/2}$ the transition between the $3f$ - π and the $1d_{5/2}$ bands of the ground state, the lifetime of the $4f$ - π level and the lifetime of the $3f$ - π level and the $3f$ - π level of the various rotational bands are thoroughly studied. The results of the measurements of the lifetimes of the $3f$ - π and $4f$ - π levels are given in Table 5. The characteristics of the transitions between the levels of various rotational bands of Th^{90} are given in a table. The γ -transitions are classified, there are 6 figures, 1 table, and 30 references. 17 Soviet, 10 US, 1 German and 2 British.

ASSOCIATION: Physiko-technicheskoy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

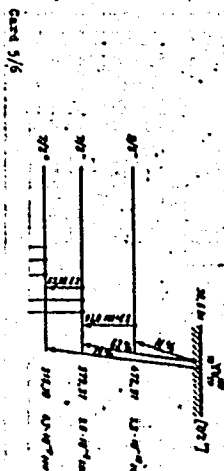
3) Transition surface. 4) Type of irradiation. 5) Relative intensity of the β -lines. 6) $\times$ total. 7) Experimental lifetime of β -radiation. τ_{exp} 8) τ calculated according to Tolstokopf. 9) $\frac{\tau_{exp}}{\tau}$ ratio.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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Case 5/6

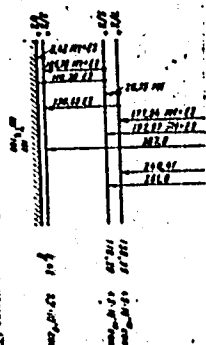


Fig. 3. *Cercis bispinosa* Vkr. - Vkr (Bogdanovskaya yezhica 6724) 10.05.1960. 10-12 cm, with secondary yuccas in part. 2.5.10-12 cm.

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BERLOVICH, B.Ye.; IL'IN, V.V.; KISLYAKOV, A.I.; NIKITIN, M.K.; BEDIKE, T.

Probabilities of radiative transitions between rotational levels of
Er¹⁶⁶ and Tu¹⁶⁹ nuclei; Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 24 no.12:1492-1501: D
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Erbium—Isotopes) (Thulium—Isotopes)

S/058/63/000/002/006/070
A059/4101

AUTHORS: Bedike, T., Gelberg, A., Grabari, V., Kemen', P., Tripa, A.

TITLE: Apparatus for the measurement of the $\beta\gamma$ -correlation with circular polarization

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 53 - 54, abstract 2A366
("Rev. phys. Acad. RPR", 1962, v. 7, no. 2, 165 - 171)

TEXT: A general-purpose apparatus is described to measure the angular correlation which is equipped with a magnetic analyzer for the measurement of the circular polarization of γ -quanta. A study of the $\beta\gamma$ correlation with the measurement of the circular polarization is of interest in the case of allowed β -transitions in which the interference elements of a Fermi and Gamov-Teller matrix can take place, since, in this way, information can be obtained on the rules governing the selection according to isotopic spin. The study of the forbidden first-order β -transitions is also interesting, in particular when a deviation from the shape of the allowed β -spectrum is observed. The radioactive β -source and a stilbene crystal used to record the β -particles are contained in an aluminum vacuum

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Apparatus for the measurement of the...

S/058/63/000/002/006/070
A059/A101

chamber. The β -particle detector can rotate around an axis passing through the source. The source was applied to an aluminum foil 1.5μ thick. The circular polarization of the γ -quanta was measured by way of γ -ray forward scattering on magnetized iron of the magnetic analyzer. This method of measuring the polarization is shown to be the best in the γ -quanta energy range examined (0.1 to 1.5 Mev). In order to increase the light intensity, the magnetic analyzer was constructed in the form of a toroid made of Armco iron magnetized with an internal coil. The toroid was disposed in such a way that the radioactive source and the γ -quanta detector (a NaI crystal) are on its axis, with a lead screen provided between the source and the scintillator so that only those γ -quanta could reach the detector which had been scattered by the walls of the magnetized toroid. The β -particles and the γ -quanta were recorded using a fast-coincidence device with the resolution $2\tau = 32$ nsec. The amplitudes of the pulses from the dynodes of the photoelectric amplifier were picked up with a single-channel analyzer and fed to slow coincidences with the pulse from the fast-coincidence circuit. In order to reduce errors due to the slow changes in the parameters of the electronic devices, the direction of the current in the magnet was changed every 2 to 3 minutes with a chronometrically controlled automatic system. With this device, the circular polarization of the γ -quanta produced in the β -decay of Au^{198} was measured.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] L. Landsberg
Card 2/2

EASINA, A. S.; BEDIKE, T.; GROMOV, K. Ya.; DZHELEPOV, B. S.; LEBEDEV, N. A.; MOROZOV, V. A.
NOVGORODOV, A. F.

"Concerning the Decay of Pr^{138} ."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22
Feb 64.

OIYaI (Joint Inst Nuclear Res)

ACC NR: AP6018850

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/006/0966/0973

AUTHOR: Basina, A. S.; Bediko, T.; Gromov, K. Ya.; Dzholepov, B. S.; Lobodev, N. A.; Morozov, V. A.; Novgorodov, A. P.

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Studies (Ob'yedinenyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Decay of Pr^{138} / This paper was given at the 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, February 1964. /

SOURCE: Yadornaya fizika, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 966-973

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive decay, praseodymium, gamma spectrum, conversion electron spectrum, cerium

ABSTRACT: The γ -spectrum, $\gamma\gamma$ - and $\beta^+\gamma$ - coincidence spectra, and the conversion electron spectra of praseodymium samples obtained from Ta, Tb, and Er irradiated with 660 Mev protons were measured. The relative intensities of the γ -transitions with energies of 303, 789, and 1047 keV, observed in the γ -spectrum of Pr^{138} , were determined and tabulated. The $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidence experiments give evidence of a cascade of transitions having the energies of 303-1047-789 keV. Measured $\beta^+\gamma$ -coincidences did not confirm the existence of the β^+ decay of Pr^{138} to the 1840 keV level. The conversion electron transitions of 303 ± 1 and 789 ± 3 keV were investigated.

Cord 1/2

L 39835-66

ACC NR: AP6018850

on a lens-type beta spectrometer. The internal conversion coefficients $\alpha_{K303} = 0.14 \pm 0.02$ and $\alpha_{K789} = 3.42 \times 10^{-3}$ were determined. The first coefficient indicates that the 303 kev transition is type E3, while the second does not contradict the assumption that the 789 kev transition is purely E2. The quantum characteristics of the excited states of Ce^{138} are discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

h5

BASINA, A.S.; BEDIKE, T.; GROMOV, K.Ya.; DZHELEPOV, B.S.; MOROZOV, V.A.;
NOVGORODOV, A.F.

Gamma rays from Tu^{164} . A level of the type 0^+ in Er^{164} . IAd. fiz.
2 no.2:204-210 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Leningradskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 13833-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) DIAAP/LJP(c) JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6002679 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/012/2225/2230 44
 AUTHOR: Bedrosyan, P.; Bedike, T.; Demma, I.; Zaytseva, N.G.; Morozov, V.A. 42
 TITLE: Gamma spectra of neutron deficient Os and Re isotopes/Transactions of the 19
Fifteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Nuclear Structure held at 23
Minsk 25 January to 2 February 1965/
 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya Seriya fizicheskaya. v.29, no. 12, 1965, 2225-2230
 TOPIC TAGS: gamma spectrum, osmium, rhenium, beta decay,
 ABSTRACT: Gamma spectra of short-lived Os²⁷ and Re²⁷ isotopes were investigated in
 order to improve or correct existing data. The instruments employed were a 40 x 40 mm
 NaI crystal scintillation spectrometer with a resolution of 10% at 662 keV and a fast-
 slow gamma-gamma coincidence spectrometer with a resolving time of 10 nanosec. The
 source was the osmium fraction from a gold target bombarded for 30 minutes with 660
 MeV protons. Rhenium was repeatedly separated from the osmium source to serve as the
 rhenium source. Analysis of the osmium decay curve showed the presence of activities
 with half-lives of approximately 23 min, 90 min, and 23 hr. Gamma lines with half-
 lives less than 2 hr were observed at 120, 190, 240, 310, 510, 800, and 880 keV. It
 was not in general possible to assign definite half-lives to the different lines, but
 the decay of the intense 240 keV line was found to be complex with the two half-lives:
 ~30 min and 90 ± min. A gamma spectrum recorded 14 hours after separation of the
 osmium showed lines at 115, 180, 385, and 510 keV. Gamma-gamma coincidence measure-
 ments were undertaken in the 510 keV region. No coincidences were observed at 90°
 Card 1/2

L 13833-66

ACC NR: AP6002679

but coincidences were observed at 180° . The 510 keV line is accordingly ascribed to annihilation radiation. The decay of the annihilation radiation was complex, with half-lives of 23 ± 3 min and 3 ± 0.5 hr. The rhenium separated from the osmium source 38 min after beginning of accumulation decayed with two half-lives; 22 ± 3 min and 21 ± 2 hr. Associated with the short-lived activity there were observed gamma lines at 90, 135, 210, 260, 315, 440, 510, 600, 680, 760, 840, and 940 keV. Associated with the long-lived activity there was observed a gamma line at 365 keV; this activity is accordingly ascribed to Re^{181} . The present data are compared with the findings of Yu. Surkov, G.M. Chernov, A.K. Lavrukina, and Z.V. Kromchenko (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 24, 119 (1960)), T.V. Malysheva, and B.A. Khotin (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 25, 1256 (1961)), and I.S. Foster, I.W. Hilborn, and L. Yaffe (Canad. J. Phys., 36, 555 (1958)), and numerous points of agreement and disagreement are noted. The principal conclusion of the ensuing discussion is that the gamma spectrum of radioactive osmium is considerably more complex than was indicated by the findings of Surkov et al. (loc. cit.) and that further investigation of both the osmium and rhenium activities is necessary. The authors thank K. Ya. Gromov for discussing the results and T. N. Muminov for assisting with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/

SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REF: 005 OTH REF: 001


Card 2/2

BEDIKYAN, A.Ye., inzh.

Crank: shaft adjustment by the position of crank arms for various
crank angles. Sudostroenie 28 no.9:40-43 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Crank and crankshafts) (Marine engineering)

BEDILO, A.T., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DAMANSKIY, L.M.,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; LALETIN, A.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Sound-absorbing and insulating materials and elements] Zvukopoglo-
shchayushchie i zvukoizoliruyushchie materialy i izdeliia. Tomsk,
Tomskii inzhenerno-stroit. institut, 1956. 46 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Soundproofing)

~~BEDELIO, A.T.~~, dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DAMANSKIY, L.M., otvet-
stvennyy redaktor; LALETIN, A.F., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Methods of lessening noise of engineering equipment in public
buildings] Mery snizheniya shumov inzhenernogo oborudovaniia v
grazhdanskikh zdaniakh. Tomsk, Tomskii inzhenerno-stroitel'n.,
1956. 29 p. (MIRA 10:4)

(Noise)

BEDILO, A.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Corrosive stability of construction elements made of aluminum
alloys. Prom.stroi. 37 no.12:52-53 D '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Aluminum alloys--Corrosion)

ZAPOL'SKIY, V.G. [Zapol's'kiy, V.H.], kand. arkhitekt. nauk.;
SKUBCHENKO, G.M. [Skubchenko, H.M.], inzh.-arkhitekt.,
dokt. inzh.; BEDILO, O.T. [Biedilo, O.T.], dokt. inzh., otv. red.;
POLUBICHKO, B.V., red.

[Buildings on automobile roads] Budynky na avtomobil'nykh
dorohakh. L'viv. Vyd-vo L'vivs'koho univ., 1964. 155 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BEDILO, V.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; TSOY, D.;
DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.; BUBYR', V.A., red.;
TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; MONIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.;
BELYAYEV, F.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.izd-va; KOROVENKOVA,
Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Standard cross sections of mine workings] Tipovye sechenia
gornyykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po
gornomu delu. Vol.3. [Cross section of workings lined with
concrete and artificial stone for 2 and 3-ton cars] Sechenia vy-
rabotok, zakreplennykh betonom i iskusstvennym kamnem, dlia 2- i
3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 447 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiprosnakht.
(Mining engineering)

REDILO, V.Ye.; BOROZDOV, I.A.; YERSHOV, V.S.; MOGILKO, A.P.; NIKOLAYEV, G.P.; DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.; BUBIR', V.A., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N., red.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; MONIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; BELYAYEV, F.R., red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.isd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Standard cross sections of mine workings] Tipovye sechenia gornyykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.2. [Cross section of workings lined with concrete and artificial stone, for 1-ton cars] Sechenia vyrabotok, zakreplennykh betonom i iskusstvennym kamnem, dlia 1-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 459 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht.
(Mining engineering)

AYOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; BOROKDOV, I.A.; ~~BEDILO, V.Ya.~~; TERESHKIN, F.N. Prinimeli uchastiye: BELYAYEV, F.R.; HERZHOV, N.V.; BUBIR', V.A.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N.; DUDKO, V.P.; YERSHOV, V.S.; DUGIN, Ye.V.; DUKALOV, M.F.; IVANOV, P.S.; KOMAREVA, V.F.; MONIN, M.I.; MOGILKO, A.P.; PANCHENKO, A.I.; POKALYUKOV, S.N.; PRIKHOD'KO, N.D.; RUBIN, I.A.; SIDORENKO, P.A.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, L.Ya.; BONDAR', V.I.; KRIVTSOV, A.T.; LOKSHIN, V.D.; SOFIYENKO, N.P. RABINKOVA, L.K., red.isd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye sechenia gornyykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.4. [Cross section of mines supported by a sectional reinforced-concrete lining of URP-II panels for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Sechenia vyrabotok, zatreplennykh sbornoi zhelezobetonnoi krep'iu iz plit URP-II, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 278 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht. (Mine timbering)

AKOL'ZIN, L.Ye.; REDILO, V.Ye.; BORODOV, I.A.; VINARSKIY, I.S.;
GOLOVATYUK, S.A.; NIKOLAYEV, G.P. Prinimali uchastiye:
DATSUN, H.V.; ZHEGOV, V.T.; IVANITSKAYA, S.Yu.; KOMISSAROV,
M.A.; KALINCHUK, I.G.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; SEREBRENNIKOVA, S.O.;
FILIN, V.D. DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.; DUKALOV, M.F., red.;
BUBYR', V.A., red.; TYUTYUNIK, Ya.I., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, I.N.,
red.; MONIN, M.I., red.; PANCHENKO, A.I., red.; BELYAYEV, P.R.,
red.; RABINKOVA, L.K., red.isd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.L., tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye sечения gornykh vyrabotok. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.5. [Cross section of mines with reinforced-concrete supports and hinge-hung crossbars for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Sечения vyrabotok, zakreplennykh shlezobetonnyimi stoikami s sharnirno-podvesnym vekhniakom, dlia 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh vagonetok. 1960. 411 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht. (Mine timbering)

BEDILO, V.Ye.; KALINCHUK, I.G.; LISHBERGOV, V.D.; NIKOLAYEV, G.P.; TSOY, D.;
SHCHUKINA, G.F. Prinimali uchastiye: KOLESNIKOV, V.F.; OSTAPIENKO,
P.V.; SEDOVA, M.P.; TKACHIV, M.V. DUGIN, Ye.V., otv.red.;
RABINKOVA, L.K., red.isd-va; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.; SABITOV, A.,
tekhn.red.

[Types of mine cross section] Tipovye secheniia gornykh vyrabotok.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.6.
[Cross section of mines lined with steel arches and anchor bolting
for 1-, 2- and 3-ton railroad cars] Secheniia vyrabotok, zakreplen-
nykh stal'noi arochnoi i shtangovoi krep'iu, dlis 1-, 2- i 3-tonnykh
vagonetok. 1960. 503 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Khar'kov. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Yuzhgiproshakht.
(Mine timbering)

COUNTRY	:USSR	M
CATEGORY	:Cultivated Plants. Grains.	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZBiol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95923	
AUTHOR	Ivanov, P.K.; Badilo, Z.P.	
INST.	Saratov Agric. Inst.	
TITLE	The Effect of Deep Soil Drenching on the Growth Processes and Yield of Summer Wheat in the Trans-Volga Region under Irrigation	
ORIG. PUB.	Tr. Saratovsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 10, 125-137	
ABSTRACT	:As a result of the experiments made by the Institute of Agriculture of the South-East, the most rational watering rates were discovered for the heavy chestnut soil of the Trans-Volga region to consist of three waterings: one with deep drenching at a norm of 1000 m ³ per ha. during the tillering stage and two subsequent ones with norms of 800-and 600 m ³ per ha. during the spiking and grain ripening stages. The wheat yield under an irrigation	
CARD:	1/2	

TOPIC TAGS: glass laser, neodymium laser, ruby laser, laser pumping, optical pumping, pinch pumping, pinch effect

ABSTRACT: Experiments use of the pinch-effect in gas for the optical pumping of a glass laser is reported at current densities of up to 10 kA/cm² and pulse rate of 10 Hz. The pinch effect is used to pump the laser during periods of approximately 10 ns. The energy source is a gas discharge. The experiments show that the pinch effect can be used to pump a laser during the pinch effect. The experiments show that the pinch effect can be used to pump a laser during the pinch effect. The experiments show that the pinch effect can be used to pump a laser during the pinch effect.

Card 1/2

L 64775-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021734

stimulated emission, which occurred at 1.06 μ after 215 msec pumping, was observed for 5 use by a PMT multiplier equipped with suitable filters. The above laser action in the stimulated ruby crystals for the given pump power, a constant pumping system was obtained by placing a ruby crystal in the pump beam and a quartz isolator in the pump beam. The pump beam was directed at the ruby crystal and the quartz isolator. The pump beam was directed at the ruby crystal and the quartz isolator. The pump beam was directed at the ruby crystal and the quartz isolator.

Cord

ACC NR: AT6033039

SOURCE CODE: UR/2504/66/032/000/0097/0106

AUTHOR: Bedilov, M. R.; Likhachev, V. M.; Mikhaylov, G. V.; Rabinovich, M. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the radiation of a straight self-compressed discharge (pinch) in the visible and ultraviolet regions. 1. Fast discharge at small current densities

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskoy institut. Trudy, v. 32, 1966. Fizika plazmy (Plasma physics), 97-106

TOPIC TAGS: plasma pinch, plasma radiation, UV spectrum, plasma discharge

ABSTRACT: The experimental apparatus is shown in Fig. 1. The distance between electrodes was 16 cm and the diameter of the electrodes was 20 cm. The source of energy was a battery of condensers with a capacitance of 20 microfarads. Commutation of the current was accomplished with a vacuum discharger with igniting electrodes. The parasitic inductance of the loop was approximately 6 cm. To the electrodes of the chamber there was applied a current of 9 kilowatts, which corresponded to an energy supply of about 1 kilojoule. The apparatus made it possible to generate current pulses up to 300 kiloamps at a discharge time of 4 microseconds. Discharge investigations were carried out for He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, H₂, and air. The discharge

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6033039

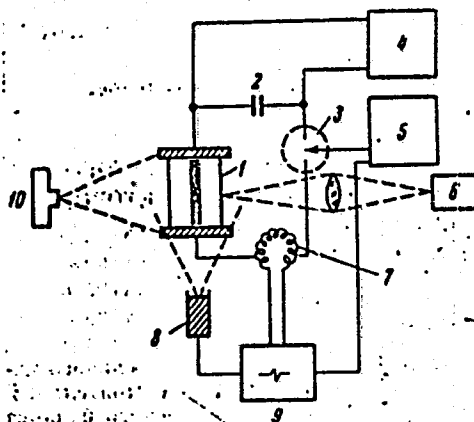


Fig. 1. Scheme of experimental unit.

1—discharge chamber; 2—battery of condensers; 3—vacuum discharger;
4—feeding unit; 5—control unit; 6—ISP-30 spectrograph; 7—Rogowski
loop; 8—FEU-14B photomultiplier; 9—OK-17M oscillograph; 10—photochamber.

for each gas was studied at pressures from 10^{-1} to 10 torr. On the basis of the experimental data calculations were made of the distribution of the radiation over the chamber, the time characteristics of the discharge, the spectral composition of the

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6033039

radiation yield. A large table shows the energy characteristics of the radiation of a pinched plasma for the six gases studied. "In conclusion the authors express their thanks to their laboratory co-workers A. N. Pantyushin and L. N. Spiridonova for help in carrying out the experiments." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006

Card 3/3

PICHKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; BEDIM, V.G., inzh.

Measuring velocity fields at the intake of axial-flow fans for
main ventilation in mines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7
no.5:105-109 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut radioelektroniki i gornoy elektrotehniki.
Rekomendovana kafedroy statsionarnykh mashin i ustanovok.

BEDIM, V.G., aspirant

Control by the boundary layer in axial flow mine fans.
Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh.
no.44:110-124 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

L 56502-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017824

UR/0286/65/000/011/0057/0057
621.631.5

AUTHOR: Bedim, V. G.

TITLE: A reversible alignment device for an axial-flow blower. Class 27, No. 171-496

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: ventilation fan

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a reversible alignment device for an axial-flow blower with rotating vanes. The aerodynamic characteristics of the blower are improved by making the blades in sections. Each section has its own pivot so that during reversal the forward part of the sectional vane forms a streamlined profile of reverse curvature in combination with the trailing section of the adjacent vane.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 56502-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017824

SUBMITTED: 2AMav63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PR

RECEIVED: 100

OTHER: 100

Card 2/3

L 56502-65

ACCESSION NR: AP6017824

ENCLOSURE: 01

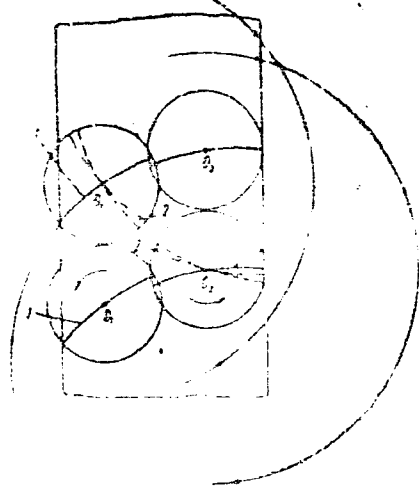


Fig. 1--rotating vanes during forward operation; 2--rotating vanes during reverse.
1 and 2--vane pivots

Card 3/3

TARNOVSKIY, I.Ya.; SMIRNOV, V.K.; KOTSAR', S.L.; BEDIN, N.A.; BELYAKOV,
V.I.

Intensifying the rolling of billets for forging. Kuz.-shtam.
proisv. 1 no.6:1-6 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 293 (USSR) SOV/137-59-3-6982

AUTHOR: Bedin, N. A.

TITLE: Hot Rolling of Gear Teeth on a TsKBMM-13 Rolling Mill (Goryachaya prokatka zub'yev shesteren na stane TsKBMM-13)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Chelyabinsk. kuznetsy v bor'be za tekhn. progress. Chelyabinsk. 1958, pp 117-146

ABSTRACT: In the process of manufacturing of gears in a hobbing machine the strength of gear teeth is impaired because the metal fibers produced during stamping of the blanks are disrupted. The TsNIITMASH developed the engineering and working design of a mill for rolling (R) of large-module (module=reciprocal of diametral pitch) gears employed in the model S-80 tractor. After the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant manufactured the mill, development of the technological process was undertaken. A description of the mill and its kinematic arrangement is given. The manufacturing procedures and conditions for hot R of gears and the systems of R of axially advancing blanks as well as piece R are described. Data on lubricants employed are examined together with data on working rolls, information on

Card 1/2

Hot Rolling of Gear Teeth on a TsKBMM-13 Rolling Mill

SOV/137-59-3-6982

induction heating of blanks, preheating of the blanks in the process of R, and the degree of accuracy and strength characteristics of the rolled gears. The procedure for the computation of the diameter of the original blank prior to R is presented and an evaluation of the economic aspects of the process is given. The drawbacks in the design of the mill are pointed out; the elimination of these drawbacks combined with an improved design of the mill will permit automation of the process and will improve its economic characteristics.

M. Ts.

Card 2/2

BEDIN, V.A., inzhener; KHROMCHENKO, G.Ye., inzhener.

Mechanisms and tools for cable work. Energetik 2 no.2:5-10 P '54.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Electric cables)

BEDIN, V. A.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 358
Card : 1/1
Author : Bedin, V. A., Engineer
Title : New bar and pipe bending bench VGS-10
Periodical : Sbor. mat. o nov. tekhn. v stroi., #4, 19-21, 1954
Abstract : The Khar'kov plant for the production of electrical
montage articles of the Electrical Assembly Construction
Trust manufactures a new bar and pipe bending bench, the
VFS-10. It can be used for cold bending (without sand
filling) of steel pipes 1" to 3" in diameter and for bus-
bars. The bench is operated by an electrical motor.
2 photos.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

BEDIN, V.A.

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 2/31
Author : Bedin, V. A., Eng.
Title : Knife-blade switch block fuses
Periodical : Energetik, 3, ^{No. 3} 4-6, Mr 1955
Abstract : The author describes a new type of circuit-opening device designed by a metallurgical and chemical plant construction trust. Two types are built:
1) Ya SB-100 for a rated current of 100 amp, and
2) Ya SB-200/350 for rated currents of 200 to 350 amp. They are called "power boxes". The blades are equipped with PR and KP-type fuses and serve a dual purpose as a fuse and disconnecting switch. The author describes the details of the device. Four drawings.
Institution: None
Submitted : No date

AID P - 1922

NEMIRO, A.A., doktor fiziko-matem.nauk, otv.red.; BEDIN, V.S., red.

[New instruments and methods in the meridian astrometry; reports made at the meeting of the Commission No.8 (Positional Astronomy) during the 10th Congress of the International Astronomical Union in Moscow in August 1958 ("discussion on instruments")]
Novye instrumenty i metody v meridiannoi astrometrii; doklady, pochitannye na zasedanii Komissii no.8 (pozitsionnoi astronomii) vo vremia X s"ezda Mezhdunarodnogo astronomicheskogo soiuza v Moskve v avguste 1958 goda ("instrumental'naya diskussiya"). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 97 p. [Parallel texts in Russian and English, French, or German.] (MIRA 13:4)

1. Pulkovo. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya.
(Transit circle)

BATURINA, G.D.; BEDIN, V.S.; VARINA, V.A.; GNEVYSHEVA, K.G.; ZVEREV, M.S.;
IZVEKOVA, A.A.; MURRI, S.A.; NAUMOVA, A.A.; PCLOZHEMISEV, D.D.

Observations of AGK3R stars with the Toepfer meridian circle at
Pulkovo. Izv. GAO 23 no.4:3-15 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SEMENOVA, M.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHOMYAKOVA, G.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
SHEPELEV, L.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BEDIN, V.V., red.;
NEFKDOVA, S., red.; LYUBIMOVA, V., tekhn.red.

[Survey of documentary materials of the Central State Historical
Archive of the U.S.S.R. in Leningrad on the history of the manu-
facturing industry in Russia in the first half of 19th century]
Obzor dokumental'nykh materialov TSentral'nogo gosudarstvennogo
istoricheskogo arkhiva SSSR v Leningrade po istorii obrabatyvaiu-
shchei promyshlennosti Rossii v pervoi polovine XIX veka. Sost.
M.S.Semenova, G.S.Khomiakova i L.E.Shepelev. Moskva, Glav.arkhiv-
noe upr., 1957. 60 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy istori-
cheskiy arkhiv v Leningrade. 2. TSentral'nyy gosudarstvennyy
istoricheskiiy arkhiv v Leningrade (TsGIAL) (for Semenova, Khomya-
kova, Shepelev).

(Russia--Industries)

BEDIN, V.V.; MAKSIMOV, Yu.I.; MERZLYUTIN, Yu.B.; MIKHAYLOV, V.A.;
NORNEVSKIY, B.I.

Self-excited synchronous generators with direct phase com-
pounding. *Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.* no.5:48-50 '59.

(Electric generators)

(MIRA 12:8)

AUTHORS: Bedin, V.V., Maksimov, Yu.I., Engineers. Gilerovich, Yu.M.,
Student, Nornevskiy, B.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. SOV/110-59-8-10/24.

TITLE: Improvements to the Static Characteristics of Synchronous
Alternators with Compounded Self-excitation.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti 1959, Nr 8, pp 42-46
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: For power and high-frequency supplies, extensive use is now
being made of low-output synchronous alternators with
compounded self-excitation derived from metal rectifiers.
This article compares the static and dynamic characteri-
stics of an alternator type ChS-7 230 V, 200 c/s, 14 kVA,
using the excitation circuit of S.B.Yuditskiy and a new
circuit developed by the Leningrad Electro-Technical
Institute imeni Lenin. Yuditskiy's circuit is given in
Fig 1 and it will be seen that the metal rectifiers that
provide the excitation are supplied from a three-winding
transformer. There are two primary windings, one connected
in parallel with the generator terminals and the second in
series with the load. The voltage winding is separated
from the secondary and current windings by a magnetic shunt.

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The external characteristics of a synchronous generator with this method of excitation are plotted in dotted lines in Fig 2, which shows that the voltage variation is about $\pm 6\%$ when the load is raised from zero to rated value and when the power factor alters from unity to 0.3. Fig 3 shows an oscillogram of the current and the generator terminal voltage when rated load at 0.3 power factor is suddenly applied; the greatest voltage-drop is about 22%, and rated voltage is restored in less than 0.1 seconds. With this circuit a remanent voltage of the order of 20 to 25% of the rated value is necessary to ensure reliable self-excitation, and so the rotor must be made of special steel of high coercivity. The oscillograms in Figs 4a and b show the process of self-excitation under various conditions of remanent voltage. Table 1 gives values of generator remanent voltage at which self-excitation occurs, and it will be seen that if the remanent voltage is less than 10 to 15% of rated voltage the generator does not excite.

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More reliable excitation may be obtained by altering the position of the magnetic shunt, but this has disadvantages. This defect of the system of excitation may be overcome by the improved excitation circuit shown in Fig 5. It differs from the previous circuit in having a capacitance connected in series with the voltage winding and in having no magnetic shunt. Because of the capacitance, self-excitation occurs with a remanent voltage of the order of 1% of the rated value. Consequently, this circuit does not entail the use of special steel in the rotor. The oscillograms of Figs 6 to 8 display the process of self-excitation for various values of remanent voltage and show that the generator fails to excite only if the remanent voltage is less than 1%. A method of design has been derived by which the circuit conditions may be adapted to suit the available remanent voltage. Characteristics of some stabilising transformers designed for different values of remanent voltage are given in Table 2. The presence of capacitance in the circuit of the summing

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transformer also improves the regulation at heavy load and low power-factor. The bold lines in Fig 2 show the external characteristics of a synchronous generator type ChS-7; the circuit of the excitation system is given in Fig 5. When the load is altered from zero to full load and the power factor from unity to 0.3, the voltage variations do not exceed $\pm 5\%$. Fig 9 shows an oscillogram illustrating the sudden application of 100% load at 0.3 power factor. It will be seen that the voltage drop was 22% and that voltage was restored to the rated value in about 0.02 seconds. The characteristics of the systems investigated, their weights and dimensions, are given in Table 3 and indicate that both the original and new voltage regulators are of approximately the same weight and dimensions. There are 9 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959.

Card 4/4

BEDIN, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; ILYASOV, Viktor Andreyevich;
MAKSIMOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; MERZLYUTIN, Yuriy
Borisovich; MIKHAYLOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich;
NORNEVSKIY, Boris Ivanovich; YEVSEYEV, V.I., red.

[Automatic control of marine synchronous generators;
systems of direct compounding; static conditions] Avto-
matiizatsiya sudovykh sinkhronnykh generatorov; sistemy
priamogo kompaundirovaniya: staticheskie reshiy: Ucheb-
noe posobie po kursu "Elektroenergeticheskie ustanovki
sudov." Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t im. V.I.
Ul'ianova (Lenina), 1962. 91 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electricity on ships) (Automatic control)

S/186/63/005/001/012/013
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Zastenker, Ye.Ye., Bedina, O.L., Nikol'skiy, V.D.
Pozharskaya, M.Ye.

TITLE: Oxidation of plutonium dioxide with atmospheric oxygen

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.5, no.1, 1963, 141

TEXT: PuO_2 was fused with NaOH and KOH at 550 to 600°C in the presence of atmospheric O_2 . After washing with ethyl alcohol the residue was a dark-brown crystalline powder, soluble in mineral acids. Chemical and spectroscopic analyses indicated that the powder consists of alkali metal plutonates having the composition of Me_2PuO_4 to Me_6PuO_6 . It was concluded that Pu(IV)O_2 was oxidized to Pu(VI)O_3 which reacted with the hydroxides and formed the alkali metal plutonates.

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1962

Card 1/1

BEDINER, L.D.

Generalized equation of the helical surface of an axially
variable pitch. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 9 no.4:
44-50 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BEDINGGAUZ, M.P.

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em estestvennoi okraski (Drying of plants with re-
tention of the natural color). Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1952. 48 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

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2. USSR (600)
4. Dahlias
7. Dahlias. Sad i og. no. 10, 1952

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BEDINGGAUZ, M.P.

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skva, Uchpedgiz, 1953. 40 p.

SD: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 5, August 1954

BEDINGGAUZ, Mariya Pavlovna; NEKHLIUDOVA, A.S.redaktor; SMIRNOVA, M.I,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Drying plants while preseving them natural color] Zasushivanie
rastenii s sokhraneniem estestvennoy okraski. Izd.4-oe, Moskva,
Gos.uchebno-pedagog.isd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1957. 46 p.
(MIRA 10:6)

(Plants--Collection and preservation)

BEDINOVA, G.A.

PEREL'MAN, M.I.; BEDINOVA, G.A. (g. Shcherbakov)

Open pneumolysis through wide thoracotomy in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Khirurgiia no.9:67 8 '54. (MLRA 7:12)

(COLLAPSE THERAPY,
pneumonolysis, open through wide thoracotomy)

BEDINSZKY, Bela

Application of electromagnet on crystal shaker. Cukor 13
no.4:118 Ap '60.

1. Villamosmshely-vezeto, Hatvani Cukorgyar.

BERBULESKU, N.S. [Barbulescu, N.]; BEDITSE, G. [Badita, Gh.]; TILICHENKO, M.N.

New method of conversion of tricyclohexanol oximes and alicyclic
1,5-dioximes to sym-octahydroacridines. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:
4027-4029 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Bukharestskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Parkha i Dal'-
nevostochnyy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PORA, E.; GOZARIU, L.; TOMA, V.; BEDIVAN, M.

Experimental investigations of the influence of estrogens on hepatic metabolism of S-35 labeled methionine. Stud. cercet. endocr. 14, no.2:237-241 '63.

(ESTROGENS)

(LIVER)

(METHIONINE)

(METABOLISM)

(SULFUR ISOTOPES)

SERBAN, Al., dr.; REDIVAN, Maria, dr.

Present aspects in the pathological morphology of staphylococcal infections. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:37-42 Ja-F '61.

1. Catedra de anatomie patologica a Institutului medico-farmaceutic, Cluj.

BEDIVAN, Maria, dr.

Morphologic aspects in experimental staphylococcal septicaemia treated with antibiotics. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:42-45 Ja-F '61.

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BEDJANIC, Milko, prof. dr.

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215-218 Ag-S '65.

1. Infekcijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u
Ljubljani (Upravnik: prof. dr. M. Bedjanic).

Bedjancic, V.

3514. The static performance of relays. V.
BEDJANCIC, *Elektricheski Vestnik*, 21, No. 9-10, 269-
70 (1983) 14 Serbo-Croat.

A method is given for calculating the voltages
induced in the stator winding and the torque as a
function of the relative position of rotor and stator
windings. A.

EDEN, M.; JUNG, F.; ZEDER-GRUBER, J.; RIST, J.;
KARJAN, S.; KALJASIC, M.; JUNG, F.; TOVORNIK, D.; SNO, B.

Epidemiological, clinical and laborator data on tick-borne
meningoencephalitis in Slovenia in 1960-1963. Zdrav. vestn.
33 no.10:245-253 '64.

1. Zavod SRS za zdravstveno varstvo, virusni laboratorij,
Ljubljana (Priznatelj: doc. dr. Sasa Cvahte); Infekcijska
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dr. M. Ladjanec).

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Value of complement fixation test in the diagnosis of tick-borne meningoencephalitis; comparison of clinical with serological findings. Zdrav. vestn. 33 no.10:254-255 '64.

1. Zavod SRS za zdravstveno varstvo, virusni laboratorij, Ljubljana (Ravnatelj: doc. dr. Sasa Gvahte); Infekcijska klinika medicinske fakultete v Ljubljani (Predstojnik: prof. dr. M. Bedjanic).

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Clinical aspects of poliomyelitis. Med.glasn. 14 no.5a:302-306 My '60.
(POLIOMYELITIS)

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New system of mining thick steep seams in horizontal slices
with hydraulic stowing. Przegl gorn 20 no.9:422-428 S '64.

L 00851-67 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v)

ACC NR: AP6029483

SOURCE CODE: PO/0031/66/011/002/0165/0176

AUTHOR: Bedkowski, Leslaw--Bendkovski, A.; Rozwadowski, Tadeusz--
Rozvadovski, T.

ORG: none

TITLE: Application of dynamic programming to preventive maintenance of
multielement complex systems

SOURCE: Archiwum automatyki i telemekhaniki, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 165-176

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic programming automatic control technology, optimal
control, multielement system, preventive maintenance, maintenance cost

ABSTRACT: Modern technical devices require routine maintenance.¹⁴ Consider-
ing the generality of this aspect, the control of equipment, the problem of
minimizing general control costs becomes very important. This minimum can
be obtained by optimization of checkout programs. There is a large class of¹⁴
complex plants for which the existing methods of optimization of the state control
process do not yield the best results. The authors propose a new method of
finding the optimum control program based on dynamic programming. Consider-
ing the probability of failure of a component and control costs, a new formula

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ACC NR: AP6029483

is obtained which permits determination of average control cost. The criterion of the optimum checkout program is also formulated. An extension of the Bellman principle of optimality is developed with reference to control of the condition of complex systems. Analytical relations, describing the optimization process, are given in a general form. The flow chart of graphical and analytical solutions of this problem is shown in the original article, which makes an analysis of the optimization process much easier. Theoretical considerations are illustrated by a simple computational example. Control programs are obtained for the same plant by the method of dynamic programming and the method of steepest descent. Limitations of the method of steepest descent and advantages of the new method are shown. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 17 formulas, and 3 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 26Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ SOV REF: 004/

Card 2/2 pb

BEDKOWSKI, Stefan

Social Security Bureau and the tasks of 1963. Praca zabezp spol
5 no.3:6-14 Mr '63.

1. Prezes Zakladu Ubezpieczen Spolecznych, Warszawa.

BEDKOWSKI, Stefan

Current tasks of the Social Security office. Praca zabezp spol 7 no.2:
10-16 F '65.

USATSHKO, Yu.I.; BEDLESHOVA, G.Ye.

Amperometric analysis involving the use of cupferron. Report
No.2: Determination of titanium in steels. Trudy DKHTI no.6:
32-35 '58. (MIRA 13:11)
(Titanium--Analysis) (Steel)